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SEELY & COLE, having established themselves
in the Nursery Business in this village, will fur- nish to order Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Law- son Blackberries, Cherry Currants, Grape Vines,
Evergreens, and every variety of Shrubs.
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Dr. A. C. JONES,
Will respectfully inform
the Ladies and Gentlemen
of this Village, and surrounding country, that he
has permanently located himself in this place, and
opened an office for the practice of Dentistry in
all its departments, over POTTEN'S GUM SHOP,
on Front Street, where he may be found, prepared
at all times to make a variety of styles of Dental
Plates, to suit the various tastes, and also, to do
all the various operations in Dentistry. In neat- ness and durability, his work is unsurpassed.
Call and examine my work. All work warranted.
Dowagiac, July 20, 1860.
A. C. JONES.
aug2-156A.

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M. J. BALDWIN, PROPRIETOR,
CASSAPOLIS, MICHIGAN.
Good accommodations for man and beast.
Board by the day and week.

The Lincoln Flag.

BY GEO. W. BURGAY.

Unroll the Lincoln flag my boys,
Where freedom's sons are speeding,
And wave it while a rag, my boys,
Remains where Freedom's bleeding.

Our hearts are true as steel, my boys,
And every man's a brother;
While we have hearts to feel, my boys,
Our hands will help each other.

Up with the tapering mast, my boys,
As high as Cheever's steeple;
Then make our banner fast, my boys,
The standard of the people.

Our hearts are true as steel, etc.

Free labor and free speech, my boys,
And Lincoln for our leader,
And a free press to teach, my boys,
America, God speed her!

Our hearts are true as steel, etc.

The Issues and the Candidates.

Speech of Hon. John Hickman, of
Pennsylvania.—Delivered at Phila-
delphia, July 24th, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:
The intelligent voter will so shape his
action as to make it conducive to the suc- cess of a principle, rather than the ele- vation of a man. He will feel this to be the more incumbent upon him at such a time as the present, when the tendencies of parties are more distinct- ly marked than in any previous cam- paign. It will be my object, this eve- ning, to endeavor to exhibit in a similar light, the dividing line between the political parties of the day, and to ascertain, if possible, what, in all probability, would be the effect upon the country of the election of the respective candidates for the Presidency.

If this were a strife merely between individual men, it would possess but trifling importance, and I should not trouble you with either remark or sug- gestion. But as I regard the contest, the determination will soon be made, not alone as to the value of the Con- federacy, but as to the destiny of the nation itself.

The policy of our Government is, in many respects, undefined. The more serious questions affecting us, have but recently become topics of careful con- sideration. Our fathers were unable to foresee, during the formation of the Constitution, the greater embarrass- ments to which the future of the coun- try was to be subjected, and conse- quently no provision was made against them. Subjects which distracted and divided them, in their deliberations, have lost much of the former conse- quence, and we seem to be more anx- ious to ascertain what they actually did say. Even the controversies in which we ourselves have been engaged within the last decade, have been settled or lost sight of, and we are now about to enter into that conflict which is to de- fine many of the most important pow- ers of the Government, and to fix the character of the dominant institutions of the country. The propriety of re- ligibility to office, the exact relations between Federal and local authority, the constitutionality of banks, and in- ternal improvements, the regulation of the currency, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, are no longer agitated, and discussions upon them are only to be found in our past history, and in the fossil remains of extinct practice. It may in truth be said, that old things have passed away, and all things have become new.

There was a time, not very far back in the past, when slavery was univer- sally admitted to be wrong, in ac- cordance with practice, detrimental to both individuals and communities, and against the spirit and genius of our free system. Now, however, it is declared to be divine in its origin the highest type of human civilization, and indis- pensable to the maintenance of a Demo- cratic Republic. Formerly it was regarded as a condition to be constantly reduced, and finally to be extinguished. Now, on the contrary, the demand is urged that it shall be extended, and made con- trolling. Here I find the cause, or source, of the great political issue of the present. Shall slavery become a nation in the country, or shall it remain as the Constitution left it? This is not an inquiry propounded by us of the North, but forced upon us by our breth- ren at the South. They require an answer at our hands, and we cannot avoid response, if we would. Silence upon our part, under the circumstances could not be construed otherwise than as affirmative of their claims. I make the distinct avowal, that slavery seeks the acquisition of all our new States, for two objects: First to secure the value of slaves; and second, to direct the powers of the Federal Government.

"The irrepressible conflict," so fre- quently commented on and denounced by the South, is constantly admitted and acted on by them. They are too astute as observers and sagacious as politicians not to know there is a ne- cessary and pending antagonism between liberty and slavery. If they thought differently, there would be far more peace and harmony between the sections. It is their full appreciation of the struggle for the mastery which arms them for the conflict, and induces them to wrestle for the victory. There is no more evident fact than this, that the advocates of slavery seek its extension so as to limit the influence of the set- tlement of slavery. We hate tyranny, and would prevent such a consumma- tion. They ask that all who toil shall be held as property—be regarded, in the chaotic language, of an eloquent Senator as "manilla." We believe

that God created all men free, and im- posed labor upon them for their advan- tage. Which hypothesis shall be proved true? We shall see hereafter! But knowing that the principles of jus- tice are uniform and eternal, I presume to believe that these principles will pre- vail, and human rights be maintained. I am not ignorant of the fact that those who suppose they may rightfully make merchandise of mothers and their chil- dren, seem to think they can shape the designs of Providence, and re-write the history of humanity, reversing everything our father thought, and for the maintenance of which they periled life and honor. I must be pardoned for disagreeing with them, and protest- ing against such conclusions.

The extension of negro slavery into the Territories of the United States has become a settled policy of the Demo- cratic party. This reality cannot be disguised, and ought not to be denied. It is really accounted for. Unity of interest, and unity of desire will al- ways produce a perfect concentration of strength.

The fortunes of the South have be- come completely identified with their peculiar domestic relations. By their harmony they have been enabled to govern the Democratic party, and thus, far, to govern the country through the agency of that party. The vital force of that organization being in the South, and slavery propagandism regarded there as a necessity, it cannot be con- sidered strange that the influence of the party should be so directed as to for- tify doctrines most congenial to the supposed welfare of those who direct its machinery. To many it has seemed unaccountable that Executive action and Legislative and Judicial proceed- ings should be so shaped, from year to year, as to strengthen the few at the expense of the most of the people. Let it no longer be regarded as a marvel or a mystery, the responsibility of it rests with those Northern men in whom we have reposed our confidence and clothed with garments of authority. Ex- amine the recorded votes in our Nation- al Congress, and there learn why it is that Northern labor and capital are constantly borne down by the enormous weight of Southern taxation. When your reasonable requests are denied, I tell you, with earnestness and emphasis it is because eight millions of men con- sidered elected by a party pledged to interests adverse to ours. Slavery educates its statesmen in a high school under able professors. It teaches that the Northern men are cowardly, and that their ambition is linked with avarice; and unfortunately for us it has arguments to fortify its faith. In half a century it may not be credited that less than half a dozen men, trained under these circumstances, so alarmed a Pennsylvania President as to induce him to recast a message, violate his pledged faith upon which he was elected, disgrace his native State, and de- grade the high office to which he had then but recently been elected. And yet, not only this has been done, almost within our presence, but the repre- sentatives of free constitencies have been induced to lend their aid to force ser- vile labor into competition with that of the white man, and a slave State into the sisterhood of independencies, to throw the balance of powers against their own people. Some of these are now not only respectable members of the Douglas church, but missionaries among the unbelieving and outside barbarians. I have some of them very distinctly in my recollection, and it would be quite refreshing to hear their remarks in laudation of popular sov- ereignty, such as they denied to Kansas, and in denunciation of Southern de- mands, to which they succumbed as reluctantly as a thrice-seduced dame to her lover. I believe it was Mirabeau who said, "the presents of despotism are always dangerous," he should have included, in his remark, the threat of the tyrant, as well as his reward.

The allegations that Southern combi- nations are formed for the purpose of counteracting opposition extremists, is a sheer false pretense, resorted to as a blind and a cheat. No fears ever sprung from such a pretense. Slavery does not exist by legal enactment anywhere; it is the child of force, and as the sentiment of the world is against it, it cannot live without the sustaining hand of power. Surrounded by an at- mosphere of freedom it is necessarily unsafe, and statutory safeguards and defenses become necessary. Vassalage and subjection never impress them- selves, without violence upon the natu- ral man, whilst, on the contrary, the sentiment of freedom must forever disturb the subjects of a despotism. The South, to be safe, must, therefore, ex- tend through and beyond all the coun- terbalancing influences to which I have referred, and consequently our frontier possessions must be captured. But as the inherent weakness of the South is not equal to this task, craft is resorted to to supply the needed assistance. Upon whom can this be more advan- tageously brought to bear, than a Pres- ident without courage, a judge without candor, a legislator without integrity? We are sold or betrayed hourly, and if we had not more forbearance than discretion, we would terrify traitors. Millions of acres of fertile lands, every now and then, are sliced from our in- dustrial classes, who require them for the support and education of their fam- ilies, to be turned into barren wastes, by those who have already blasted more than one-half of our toil as with an avalanche of fire. Factories and workshops are tottering in ruins, and families and neighborhoods left starv-

ing and in rags, because fostered indus- try is not required in that region where the laboring man has no rights which the owner of men is bound to respect. And ships rot at our wharves, and store- houses become a rendezvous for idlers and vagrants, for the reason that un- compensated chattel sinews yield fruits more cheaply than compensated skill, and require no shield against the pau- per products of Europe. If a change of tariff laws were required by the South instead of the North, they could not fail of its accomplishment. In that case the President would advocate it with ardor, if not with sincerity, and our Senators would again illustrate the fact of their truckling subjection to those who secretly abhor their baseness and infidelity. Our earnest wishes are not only constantly disregarded, but our prosperity is remorselessly paralyzed by our servants, without an audible murmur on our part; and we are not much averse, as we have often proven, to conferring new leases of office upon such as deceive us, to afford them fur- ther opportunities for mischief. Does this seem unaccountable? I suggest no, in view of the truth I have but just stated, that the party selecting them has its heart and brain in the South, and its obeying members merely, in the North. The remedy for this shame- less evil is as easy as it is simple. We need not imitate the example set by those who have caused this condition of things. Concord and inflexibility of purpose will accomplish all we ask. Nothing else ever can or ever will. We might as well expect a divided and discordant army, marshaled under op- posing generals, to capture the power- ful and thoroughly disciplined and guarded city, as for Northern rights and Northern honor to be sustained by men in the pay and keeping of those who would weaken and reduce us. In the ordinary business of life we never trust the faithless and dishonest; I can imagine no reason for engaging such as sentinels over our entire fortunes. Just so long as our custom-houses, post-offices, navy-yards, and mints, shall be stocked with thousands, selected virtu- ally by those who are in banded oppo- sition to us, and whose principal busi- ness, we are instructed to believe, is in compounding politics with perfidy, it will be impossible to render our condi- tion better than it is.

These leper-yards must be cleansed. Their occupants must be banished. Through- out corruption. Throughout their bodies and their souls, they bear the marks of the distemper with which the aristocratic pollutionist has touched them. I risk but little in saying, that at this very hour, this mighty phalanx, scattered throughout the eighteen Northern States, having a common and powerful bond of union, are devising measures to despoil our industrial classes, by confining them in densely crowd- ed fields of labor, or forcing them to enter into competition and companion- ship with ignorant and brutalized bond- men. They all, yes, all, have been brought to believe that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence are the doctrines of the nation, and that the founders of the nation had but a sorry concep- tion of inalienable right; that the Con- stitution which they framed was in- tended as an instrument of cruelty and crime; and that the fairest feature of free republicanism was the lowest grade of slaves. Am I right? What is the trouble against which we have to contend? Is it not the steady influ- ence of what may with propriety be called political conspiracies to mislead the public mind, and faint the public heart? Is it not an administration blackened with treachery, and crooked and tottering under the weight of its depravity, using all the patronage of office, and all the fascinations of po- sition to utterly destroy us, by mak- ing the Territories of the country but garrisons for the enemies of freedom, and the labor of the white men, de- grading and fruitless, beyond the lim- its of the present States? If I am in error, what is the correct interpretation of the political discords of the last six years?

I anticipate fully that my suggested mode of redress for existing abuses will be denounced as sectional; to which I answer, if it be, the antidote to a ban may be a bane itself, "similia similibus curantur." But its liability to the charge is denied. The real sectionalism is arrayed against us; I do but council systematic and persistent resistance. In studies of the fundamen- tal doctrines of our common character, and in the dispensations of the favors of government, we should never know a North, a South, an East or a West. My opinion is that others act as if they thought differently. I trust we shall always be able to command the exer- cise of such a patriotism and communi- ty as to forever preclude us from ag- gression upon a section inferior to ours in every element of material strength and greatness. It can never be other- wise than dastardly to press upon the weak and sickly.

It will be noticed that I have spoken of the Democratic Party without refer- ence to the present discords. My reason for so doing is found in the opinion I entertained that these discords do not affect issues; as neither branch indicates a disposition to meet, fairly and openly, the great political problem of the times. In casting our votes we should be accurately informed as to their effect upon the policy we desire to see established. We should not be made instruments in the hands of any combination of reckless and unscrupulous men; to force an unnat- ural growth of slavery in the country, and to blast the hopes of our own peo- ple contrary to what has heretofore been the understanding of the Constitu- tion of the United States, and in pal- pable violation of what has been re- garded a settled national policy. It should be a matter of stinging regret to be, if from our bearing in the present contest, we could be fairly charged hereafter with a violation of the prin- ciples we have long professed to cher- ish, or with having imposed the slight- est impediment in the pathway of a rational, well-grounded and progres- sive liberty.

The all absorbing question now pre- sented to the American citizen, for what will prove to be his ultimate de- cision, I have watched narrowly as it has risen into importance from year to year, and I think I know the opinions of the several Presidential candidates respecting it.

I am not aware that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge attempt any con- cealment as to his designs in case of his success. If they should desire to resort to prevarication, they have placed it entirely without their power by the frankness and boldness, and I had al- most said, the recklessness of their de- clarations. He has been put forth prominently, alike in speech and plat- form, as the Achilles of the armies of the South, and as the determined foe of free soil, free speech and free men. He stands upon no single Democratic sen- timent, indeed, unless, what was regard- ed by all statesmen, within the last fifteen years as the pretentious heroism of John (C.) Calhoun, can be so regarded. He so reads the teachings of the ages of the past, and their primary law, as to make it fruitless to attempt an ex- clusion of his peculiar and favorite in- stitution from the organized territories; and so as to make it indispensable that Congress, Courts and Presidents should exercise all their ingenuity and all their powers to fortify and sustain it there. Legislative action is to be invoked, ju- dicial decrees had, executive fists pro- nounced, navies equipped, and armies marshaled, to exclude forever every settler therefrom who will not bow down before the black god of his idola- trous worship. I appeal to you, free- men, to know whether this is the De- mocracy of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. I appeal to you to know whether you have ever found anything in the annals of parties so intellingu- ing the understanding, until within the lifetime of the youth who has not yet reached his majority. I appeal to you to know whether the honesty, intelli- gence and unmixed blood of the off- spring of Northern mothers can ever except an excuse for those who would endeavor to fasten such a ruler upon us. But we may congratulate ourselves that even official zeal can perceive no chance for Mr. Breckinridge's election. If there had ever been any, the recent stump speech of Mr. Buchanan would have effectually disposed of it. No amount of popularity would be able to stand against the enormity of such an advocate. His midnight appeal can only be accounted for by supposing the "old public functionary" was unable to obliterate his animosities towards "the young gentleman of Kentucky," that and his well-known craft suggested a speech as the readiest and least offen- sive means of destruction. Such sug- gestions are the more reasonable as it is not to be imagined that the gyrol- tenant of the White House should for a moment believe, after the investiga- tions which have been made, such tes- timony as he volunteered could be oth- erwise than ruinous to any cause. The daring evinced by him on this occasion was only equalled by his lack of self- respect, and his utter disregard of the circumstances by which he was sur- rounded, and which should have re- strained him.

Whatever conclusion may be drawn as to my estimates of Mr. Breckinridge's character as a politician, I can only say that my esteem for him is profound when brought into comparison with that which I entertain for his Demo- cratic competitor. There are few, if any, living men concerning whom more has been said, and less really known, than Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. There are thousands, by far too many thousands, now sustaining him under the mistaken and delusive idea that he is directing his efforts to counteract the plan of the Southern Democracy. This is a frightful hallucination, but a natu- ral one, when we take into consideration the humiliating fact that all that devo- tion could do has been done, by those surrounding his person, to distort a true record, and to stamp a counterfeit character for him on the public mind. Viewing him as one of the most unsafe and treacherous leaders, you will par- don me certain statements which it now seems necessary should be made, and the correctness of which I presume will not be impugned.

I have not yet forgotten when, in the winter of 1855-6, during the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the residents of Kansas, ascertaining that the cardinal principle of the Nebraska Kan- sas act had been wantonly and wil- kingly nullified, that fraud and vio- lence concocted in the blue-ledge of Missouri, had invaded their homes and imposed a foreign rule upon them for the purpose of forcing upon them insti- tutions which they abhorred, and in- voking the interposition of Congress in their behalf, the pried father of "un- trampled popular sovereignty" turned his back upon his violated child, and closed his ears, as in death, to com- plaints of outrage almost without a par- allel in the civilization of the country. These despoiled pioneers, who had tak- en their abode in the Territory un-

der the most solemn guarantee of self- government, only asked to prove their accusation, and to be relieved from oppression. In other words, they de- clared they had never been able to en- joy self-government, that they were ruled by invaders, and demanded the sovereignty conferred by law upon them. Mr. Douglas should have been the first man to fly to their relief; and if he had been as completely devoted to the principles of his bill, as some would have us believe, he would have urged investigation and carried it. So far from having done so, he put himself in the lead of those Senators most hos- tile to an exposition and became the mere mouth-piece, advocate and apolo- gist of those engaged in the work of forcing slavery upon an unwilling peo- ple. He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South, and his De- mocracy was orthodox—because he was loyal to his task-masters; willing to do battle for their most extravagant de- mands. He was then Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call at- tention to his report as such, made March 12, 1856, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kan- sas and control elections, but he had much to offer in condemnation of East- ern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irrecon- cilable in the return of Mr. Whitfield.

The pro-slavery delegates the House of Representatives, but he clearly dis- cerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legal-elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most cruel and arbitrary slave codes and that the com- plaints of fraud and force were got up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of of- fice, who exerted himself more untir- ingly to perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to insure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. I fear there are many now bearing up the banner inscribed with the name of this Senator, who never have fully un- derstood, or who have forgotten, this tarnished page in history. If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, than Stephen A. Douglas, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover. It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this: That he seems as willing as the most ardent of his friends to divert at- tention from this period in his career. I am not aware that, in either essay or address, he has ventured to recur to it; but on the contrary, he seems disposed to treat it as a blank in his life.

Whilst these proceedings were pro- gressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress carried resolutions of in- vestigation under a close division of parties, and sent a Select Committee to the Territory. The consequence was such an exposure as satisfied the country not only of the truth of every- thing charged, but of existing conspi- racies beyond anything that had been imagined. The published evidence ef- fectually revealed the intentions of the South, and made a deep impression upon the North. It was then estab- lished that neither law nor proprieties were to be allowed to stand in the way of slavery extension; and we are al- most driven to the conclusion that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was but a part of a general and well-ma- tured plan of operations, at the head of which stood the self-crowned chief of popular Territorial Government. Mr. Douglas' term of office was now approaching its close. It is not un- likely that a desire for re-election, and a knowledge of the conviction forced upon his State by the examination al- luded to, induced him to look with dif- ferent eyes upon Kansas, and created an anxiety on his part to take up the cause of her robbed and wretched peo- ple. I cannot certainly say how this may have been, I only state that a sud- den and miraculous change came over him, and for a while he seemed to glory in the name of "rebel." He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution with seeming seriousness, and then announced his determination to vote for the greater inquiry the "English bill." It was then the honored and heroic Harris, who now sleeps in death, shed tears of anguish, and gave utterance to his de- spair. Over this again the veil has been carefully and closely drawn by the guardians of Mr. Douglas' fame. His admirers have acted wisely, as it has prevented, doubtless, many unpleasant surmises and suggestions. To that bold, and truest, and greatest of all warriors in the battle for the right, David C. Broderick, is Mr. Douglas in- debted for his rescue from a whirlpool which would certainly have engulfed him—from a stain which would have obliterated his heroism in connection with the cause to which he has so os- tentatiously professed to devote him- self. I withhold the words in which the seething rebuke was eloquent. And yet this noblest and most self-sacrific- ing of men, Mr. Douglas' protector, the martyr of truth, who in the fullness of his heart and on his dying couch ex- claimed, "they have killed me, they have murdered me, because I was op- posed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt administration," upon his re- turn home, and in the hour of his ear- nest trial, when fighting, like Spartacus, upon his banded knees, against the pensioned hordes of the present dynas- ty, and at a time when he had a right to expect all possible aid from the man whose interest he had made his own,

found all the sympathies of Mr. Dou- glas extended to his opponents, and him- self treated as an enemy and an out- cast. If we would respect the memory of Broderick we can never support Dou- glas; it would be a mark of baseness and servility. If ever there was a true son of the North, inhumanly broken in spirit, and who had a reason to ex- claim, "Save me from my friends," that man was David C. Broderick. Had Stephen A. Douglas but dis- charged the duty he sacredly owed him, he would have gained a victory for freedom in California, and would to- day, in my opinion, be living in the land, and acknowledged as one of the foremost men in the Republic. He laid down his life to attest his sincerity; many who professed to love him will, in wild revel and reckless exulta- tion, under the name of him who could not find time or opportunity to speak a word in eulogy over the grave of the departed votary. Inscribe the name of Broderick in fiery characters upon your banners—he was your champion—and you at least can afford to do him justice. He rests in peace on the heights of the proud city of the Pacific, where no ingratitude can longer wound him, relieved from the warfare be- tween heartless factions, and where his ashes will remain an eternal memento of his faith and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of a down trodden hu- manity.

These references have been made for a single purpose, to satisfy, if I doubt exist, that in the great struggle between the South and the North to secure the long lost equality of the lat- ter, Mr. Douglas is against us. Should more recent evidences be demanded, then let an examination be made of the Congressional Globe containing the ballots for Speaker and Clerk during the last session of the House of Rep- resentatives. Ascertain what the ac- tion of the Illinois, Western and North- Western Democracy was during the protracted contest for an organization. Every vote that Mr. Douglas could in- fluence was invariably cast for such candidates as the South presented, including those of the most extreme and revolutionary character. He could afford no assistance to any one not recognized by the propagandists as or- thodox upon all questions which con- cerned them. And I very well remem- ber when the name of Col. Forney was mentioned in connection with the of- fice he now occupies, and his fate was to be decided, how diligently "the great advocate of Popular Sovereignty" labored for his defeat; every de- votee of Mr. Douglas voting against him with one exception. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, in whom I have very great confidence, declined to vote at all. Col. Forney, who never hesitated to advance the fortunes of Mr. Douglas when he could properly do so, was elected in spite of Mr. Douglas. Col. Forney, I presume, was not indorsed by the Democracy who swear by the peculiar institution. Others may choose to forget all this, and I will not criminate them for doing so, but I promise never to forget it. I am for my friends, and against those who op- pose my friends. If I am wrong in this, let charity be extended to me—I cannot help it.

I have said all I desire to say of the Representatives of the two Democra- cies. There is a preference between them. The one is outspoken and evi- dent; the other is concealed and trick- ery. Of the two I much prefer Mr. Breckinridge, and yet I cannot imagine the circumstances under which I could be induced to support him. He as- serts the Supreme Court has decided that slavery is an existing constitutional institution in all our Territories, and that it is the duty of the Government to sustain it where it thus legally ex- ists.

Mr. Douglas contends the Courts have not yet so decided, but if they shall do so, it will then become the duty of all citizens to respect the decision and of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce it with prompt- ness and fidelity. This is his platform. If our Federal Courts have not already given a decision in accordance with the notions of Mr. Breckinridge, no one doubts it will do so as soon as the question shall be brought distinctly before it. So at best the only point of dis- agreement between these rival anti- states, is that of time only. If, in the language of the resolution adopted by the Convention placing Mr. Douglas in nomination, and justly partly quoted it becomes the duty of all good citizens to respect, and of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce a judi- cial decision determining the consti- tutional existence of slavery in our Ter- ritories, what becomes of that other theory of Mr. Douglas, that no matter what the Supreme Court may decide, slavery may be excluded from a Terri- tory by unfriendly legislation?

Those advocating the claims of Mr. Bell would please everybody by prom- ising nothing. They compose the party of extreme faith. They stand upon a Constitution without interpretation, and upon an endangered Union with- out announcing the means by which it can be saved.

Let us not be deceived! There are but two doctrines between which we can choose when we come to deposit our ballots. One is, that the Constitu- tion favors slavery as fully as Freedom; that neither has advantage over the other; that they must travel together and exist together equal protection until the Territory shall be clothed with State sovereignty; and that both alike are national. The other is, that the Constitution treats slavery as a local